FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1850. [NO. 1702.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS.

Headley's Sacred Scenes and Characters.
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea.
Melville's Redburn.
Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book.
Churchill on Infants and Children.
Cyclopedia of Medicine.
Anthon's English-Latin Lexicon.
Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar.
Davies' University Arithmetic, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
Jan'y 7, 1850. E. J. HALE.

LUMBERTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees have secured the services of Duncan Smith, Esq., for the present year. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Yale, and has had charge of this Institution during the last Session. The Trustees have great pleasure in recommending him as highly qualified in every respect as a Teacher. The village is remarkably healthy, and good Board can be had for $5 or $6 per month.
SEC'Y OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Jan. 7, 1850. 1-3w

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,
Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham. He is now without opposition; and it will be his endeavor to render any other public house unnecessary. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial during the approaching Court. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.
R. T. LONG.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1-Y

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, that day being the 12th Feb'y, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Board consists of Edward Lee Winslow, John Evans, Lauchlin Bethune, Hector McNeill, Silas Douglass, A. H. Dewar, Col. A. Murchison.
Business of importance is to come before the Board. JNO. McLAURIN, C. C. C.
Jan. 7, 1850. 1tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully requested to call and settle, as interest will be charged on all accounts unpaid after the 1st Jan'y 1850.
H. BRANSON & SON.
Dec. 31, 1849. 1-3w

LOST! LOST!!

THE Subscriber has lost his POCKET BOOK containing about six hundred dollars in cash, mostly on the South Carolina Banks, and the following, Notes, Judgments, Receipts, &c.
I will give a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents. I also hereby notify the obligors in said Notes, Judgments, and Receipts, &c. &c., not to pay the debts herein described to any other person than myself or my lawful agent; and the public and all persons are forbidden to trade for the money or papers. The last place that I recollect having my Pocket Book, was at the bridge on Bear Creek, at Mechanic's Hill, about two hours by sun on Saturday evening last. *To-wit:*

One Note on Aaron, William and Aaron Tyson, for	$1264 60
One ditto on Alfred Brower,	40 00
One ditto on Donald Short,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	100 00
One ditto on Jesse L. Bryant,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	75 00
One ditto on Jacob Stutts & Henry Stutts,	300 00
One ditto on James Shields,	350 00
One ditto on I. M. Sowell, Jesse G. Sowell, and Jesse Muse,	75 00
One ditto on Donald Street and Duncan Murchison,	250 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	32 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	10 00
One ditto on Dempsy Sowell,	40 00
One ditto on Malcom D. McNeill and Alex'r Kelly,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	36 50
One ditto on M. D. McNeill and Bradley Brady,	25 00
One ditto on Noah Brewer and Wm. Stutts,	10 60
One ditto on John McNeill,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	5 00
One ditto on Jesse Spivy, E. McIntosh, and one McDonald,	300 00
One ditto on Angus Martin, John M. Black, and John M. Curry,	150 00
One ditto on Matthew Davis,	144 00
One ditto on Adams Brewer,	244 00
One ditto on Joseph Thompson,	40 00
One ditto on Abram Stutts,	10 00
One ditto on Andrew York,	160 00
One ditto on Martin Turner,	60 00
One ditto on William Stewart,	150 00
One ditto on William and Enoch Stewart,	50 00
One ditto on William, Enoch, and John Stewart,	75 00
One ditto on William Davis, Philip Wilson, and Hugh Mathis,	60 00
Judgments against A. A. F. Sowell, to the amount of	45 00
One ditto on Levi Right and John Dunlap,	60 00
One ditto on Samuel C. Bruce,	50 00
One Note on William Dannelly and Michael Cockman,	75 00
One ditto on James Hillard and Joel Hillard,	50 00
One ditto on Jesse Womble,	75 00
One ditto on Lewis Maness and George M. Hunsucker,	10 00
One ditto on John Dunlap,	10 00
One ditto on Duncan McIntosh,	270 00
One ditto on William J. McIntosh,	20 00
One ditto on W. M. McIntosh,	2 00
One Receipt on Alfred Brower, for about	1000 00

Several Constables' Receipts for papers put in their hands for collection, and many other valuable papers not now recollected.
Not at this time recollecting the precise dates of the Notes, Judgments, &c. &c., I have not attempted to state them.
Any person finding and delivering my Pocket Book, will be additionally rewarded, if required.
JOHN R. RITTER.
Jan. 5, 1850. 1tf

Bommer Manure Books,

JUST received by
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1-6w

J. H. ROTHWELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1850. 1-1m

GEORGE ELLIOT,
Commission Merchant,
AND
Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1-3w

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

FRUIT.

45 Bushels Apples.
5 Boxes Oranges.
3 " Lemons.
1 Case Preserved Ginger.
24 Half Boxes Sardines.
Just received and for sale by
Jan'y 8, 1850.—[1-2w] W. PRIOR.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscribers, either by note or account, are requested to call and make payment by the 25th inst. All those who do not call, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. We may be found at the Store occupied by us at present.
G. & H. McMILLAN.
Jan. 4, 1850. 1-2w

FOR RENT.

THE Store at present occupied by G. & H. McMillan. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to
JAMES HUSKE.
Jan. 4, 1850. 1-2w

"Wait for de Wagon!"

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to all the good people of Richmond county, that he has made arrangements to receive monthly, direct from the North, (through Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly,) a variety of Gentlemen's and Ladies'

Dress Goods,

Of the latest French, English and American styles and shades, to suit the times and seasons; all of which he hopes to bring to your doors in due time to offer for sale (should they please your fancy,) at the very lowest possible prices;—having learned by experience that a "*nimble sixpence* is quite preferable to a slow shilling." Then, good people, "wait for de wagon": it is coming.
He returns his sincere thanks for the kind hospitality and liberal patronage already extended, and hopes by judicious and honest means to merit a continuance of the same.
H. G. LUCAS.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1-4w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in July, his man MASSA. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in Darlington Jail, or to me here. Massa is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood.
B. WITHERSPOON.
Society Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 1700-16wpd

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE,
In Moore and Montgomery Counties.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed by Mrs. Sally Bass, of the county of Wake, I offer for sale the tract of land in Moore County, known as the Bullock Spring tract, containing about 275 Acres. And also one other tract, lying in Moore and Montgomery counties, on both sides of Williams's Creek, containing about 400 Acres, more or less.
These lands were partially worked a few years since for Gold, by a gentleman of Raleigh, and found to contain the richest specimens of Copper ore, as well as some Gold and Iron ore.
Capitalists would do well to look into this matter, as a great bargain may be had, and as the plank road will run near it, it may be worked to advantage. If not sold privately, I shall be in Carthage on Monday and Tuesday of Moore County Court, January 28 and 29, and shall then sell at public sale. For further particulars, and as to title, I refer to C. C. Battle, of Raleigh, and A. R. Kelly, of Carthage, Attorneys at Law.
J. B. WHITAKER.
Dec. 12, 1849. 1700-ts

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and genuine, of the crop of 1849. For sale in 5 and 10 cent papers, by
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Dec. 24, 1849. 99-4w

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.
Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.
J. I. McDUGALD.
August 2, 1849. 79tf

☞ THE above described Property, 620 Acres, with an elegant Dwelling upon it, and excellent spring of water, &c., if not disposed of privately, will be sold on the 21st day of January next, at public vendue, together with

Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Horses, Cattle, fine stock Hogs, Wagon, Cart, Gig and Harness, &c.,
TWO LIKELY NEGROES,

(And several will be hired out,) all young and likely.
One, two, and three years credit will be given, if wanted, on the Plantation; all else on the usual terms, more particularly made known on day of sale, held upon the premises.
J. I. McDUGALD.

Fresh Candies.
CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,
(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a *Confectionary Establishment* on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.
P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.
January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are in debt to me either by note or account, will please make it convenient to call and settle during the coming month. The long standing of most of my dues is a sufficient apology for this notice, which may be considered final. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 31, 1849. 1700

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 21st of January 1850, under the direction of its former able and efficient Instructer, Mr. Malcolm McNair, A. B. If required, competent assistance will be afforded.
The expenses are as formerly: Board $5; Tuition $5, $8, and $10 per Session, according to the advancement of the Student.
J. C. LEE,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
GILES WILLIAMS,
Committee.
Robeson county, Dec. 26, 1849. 1700-3w

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, one Cow and Calf, a Heifer, and sundry articles of personal property, belonging to the Estate of Mrs. A. M. Cochran, dec'd, and not provided for in the Will of said deceased.
Terms—Six months' credit; note with approved security.
J. B. NEWBY, Administrator.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Jan'y 1, 1850. 1700-3w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Salem Manufacturing Company having come to the conclusion of winding up the concerns of the Corporation, are now offering, at private sale, their Establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in the thriving village of Salem, in Forsythe county, N. C., on such favorable terms as cannot fail to prove profitable to such persons as may feel inclined to enter into the manufacturing of Cotton, and possessing practical knowledge of the business.
If not sold at private sale, the Establishment will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Monday of April next.
The Factory contains 2,500 Spindles and 30 Looms.
For further particulars apply to the acting Agent, C. L. Banner, or to the President of the Company,
F. H. SHUMAN.
Salem, Dec. 5, 1849. 1700-2m

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.

W. McINTYRE has received from New York, and offers for sale,
6 half bbls. extra Buckwheat Flour.
21 Boxes Cheese, weigh 50 to 60 lbs. each.
10 Bags new crop Rio Coffee.
Dec. 24, 1849. 99-4w

Daguerrean Portraits.
F. M. CORY, Artist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned from N. York, and has taken rooms at the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to take Likenesses in the above style. Being provided with instruments and materials of the best French and German manufacture, he is enabled to produce in a few seconds—without regard to weather—a Likeness in style and beauty unsurpassed, at the low price of $2 and upwards, including a neat morocco case. He has also a fine assortment of gold Lockets and Chains, and every variety and style of cases and frames, at exceedingly low prices. None but the very best materials are used, and all his pictures are fire gilt, and warranted not to fade. The public are invited to call and examine specimens at his room. Persons thoroughly instructed in the art, at a moderate charge.
Fayetteville, Dec. 24. 99tf

Teacher Wanted.—A gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin, with the usual branches of an English education, may hear of a good situation by applying to J. W. Lesesne or David Lewis, at Elizabethtown, N. C. None need apply unless qualified as above.
Nov. 12, 1849. 93tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

Calvin Haynes and others, *vs.* Milton Haynes.
Petition for the sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Milton Haynes, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by said Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendant to be and personally appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the matter and things therein set forth will be taken pro confesso as to him, and the case set for hearing ex parte.
Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1849.
THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 99-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

Spier Walters and wife, Fourney Prevat and wife, *vs.* Averett Nichols, Adm'r of Estate of Averett Nichols, dec'd, James Averett Nichols, and Alex'r Gowen and wife.
Petition for the sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Averett Nichols and Alex'r Gowen and wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the said Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to come forward at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday of February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the matters and things therein set forth will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.
Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 19th day of December, A D. 1849.
THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 99-6w

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
November 26, 1849. 95-tf

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

WHISKEY AND BACON.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's old rectified Rye, and a prime lot of Bacon.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Dec. 24, 1849. 99-tf

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School in the village of Summerville, Cumberland county, on Tuesday 1st January next.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months.

Rudiments, Spelling, Reading, Writing,	$6 00
Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, History, &c.	8 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 00
Incidentals,	25

ALEX'R D. McLEAN.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 6, 1849. 97-6wp

Self-adjusting PAD TREE.

THE objects attained by this improvement are, ease and safety to the horse, and beauty and convenience for the owner. It is rendered self-adjusting by a joint at each end of the yoke, consequently must fit, and cannot possibly hurt or chafe the back, and is at the same time light and tasteful in appearance. Harness made up with the above improvement for sale by the Subscriber at his Shop in Fayetteville, corner of Dick and Person streets.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips and Collars, with a good assortment of Hardware,
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
☞ REPAIRING strictly attended to.
M. N. LEARY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business in Cumberland Superior Court of Law, that an Extra Term of said Court is appointed, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, for the hearing of such civil cases now on the Trial Docket in said Court.
Witnesses and others are subject to the same penalties for non-attendance as they would be at a regular Term.
D. G. MacRAE, Clerk.
November 27, 1849. 95-tC

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 640 acres of VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Cumberland County, on the west side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, and a half mile from the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and is one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, also within four miles of Nathan King's Distillery. There is on the land at this time, 20,000 good boxes cut; 8,000 of which have been tended two years, and 12,000 first year's boxes. There is also timber enough to cut the third task; also a good Cooper shop and two log buildings for hands. The land will be found valuable for making Tar.
Any person wishing to buy, would do well to call on the subscriber at his residence, 8 miles above Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear, who will take pleasure in showing the Lands. They will not be found inferior to any in the surrounding country, for the production of Turpentine and Tar. Call and see, as a bargain can be had. HENRY R. KING.
Dec. 1, 1849. 96-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.
R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

$25 REWARD.

ON Monday morning the 24th December, 1849, the Jail of Brunswick County, at Smithville, N. C., was burned down by a mulatto man named Henry Patrick, who was confined therein on a peace warrant. Said Patrick has made his escape. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in this State. Said Henry Patrick is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, mulatto complexion, prominent nose, and thick lips, and stoops a little in the shoulders. Further particulars not remembered.
J. H. ALLEN, Sheriff.
Brunswick, Dec. 27, 1849. 1700-6w

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR JANUARY, 1850.

J.W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

Brilliant Scheme!
CAPITALS:
$65,000!!!
$30,000! $15,000! $10,000!
100 Prizes of $1,500!
113 ditto of 1,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class A, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 26, 1850.
12 *Drawn Numbers out of* 75.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.
1 Grand Capital of $65,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 ditto of 15,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,835, 100 Splendid Prizes of 1,500, 113 ditto (lowest 3 Nos.) of 1,000, &c.
Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26 wholes	$280	00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	140	00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	70	00
Ditto	ditto 26 eighths	35	00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
[92tf-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.
R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will be glad to receive, during the present month, all amounts due him by note or account. He is compelled to call attention *particularly* to those for the year 1848.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96tf

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

FOR RENT.

300 ACRES of Turpentine LAND, lying on both sides of the Plank Road, between 4 and 5 miles from Fayetteville.
I. WETMORE.
Dec. 15, 1849. 98-6w

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE, new, two-story Dwelling House, situated on Haymount, and at present occupied by J. E. Bryan. Possession given 1st January.
GEO. S. HODGES.
Dec. 17, 1849. 98-1m

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to. WILLIAM BRANSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

ONE tract about 2½ miles above the Clarendon Bridge, lying immediately on the river, containing 255 acres. About half of it is cleared, and under cultivation; the balance is uncleared wood land. It is good farming land.
Also, 340 acres of oak and pine land, lying about 4 miles from the Clarendon Bridge. About 125 acres are cleared and under cultivation; the balance is uncleared. There is a new and large dwelling house on it, and out houses nearly all new; also excellent well and spring water, and is a very healthy situation. There is also a cypress pond of about 40 or 50 acres, which is nearly ditched sufficient to drain it, which is thought will produce well.
The above are excellent farming lands, and will be sold on reasonable terms.
THOMAS McDANIEL.
Dec. 22, 1849. 99-4w

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.
We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED from one to two million of Bricks to be made in moulds 9½ inches long, 4¼ inches wide, and three inches thick, two thirds to be hard and well burned, and not exceeding one third good Salmon—to be inspected by the Commissioners or such persons as they may appoint. The Bricks to be counted in *the wall*, and all openings to be excluded. Separate proposals will be received:
1. For the Brick by the 1000 to be taken at the kiln.
2. For the same by the 1000 to be delivered at the building.
3. For laying the same by the 1000.
4. For the same by the 1000, laid in the wall.
Scaffolding and all materials (except Lime) to be supplied by the contractors.
Proposals will also be received for excavating and laying the foundation of the Asylum in good mason work, by the perch—all materials except lime to be furnished by the contractors.
There is said to be good clay on the land selected for the Asylum; if so, the contractor will be at liberty to use it. Wood can be had conveniently and at moderate prices.
Bonds with approved security will be required of the contractors. Ten per cent. on the amount of the contract, will be paid in advance; the remainder as the work progresses.
Sealed proposals to be addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh, before the 15th February next.
By order of the Commissioners,
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Sec'y.
Raleigh, December 18, 1849. 99-t10F

Ugly Editors.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, and Harney, of the Democrat, are disputing which of the two is the ugliest. If the following from the Journal be true, the Democrat must indeed have a very outlanish editor:—*Balt. Clipper.*

"We went to the menagerie, on Saturday, and after a while we observed a general rush of all the little boys and girls towards a certain point near the entrance. At first we did not know what to make of it, but we soon found that the little folks were gathering around our neighbor of the Democrat, under the impression that he was an Ourang Outang. It was amusing to hear their questions and remarks.—'Which part of him is his face?' said one. 'Isn't the ugly thing making mouths at us?' said a second. 'What did they cut his tail off for?' said a third. 'I wonder why the Lord created such a nasty beast?' said a fourth. 'He never was created at all; he was only guessed at,' said a fifth."

In the Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday nearly a whole column is devoted to the doings of rowdyism again—beginning with a "Horrible Affair," next "Another Stabbing Case," then a "Bold Attempt at Robbery," and so on to the end of the chapter. Society in Philadelphia seems to be getting worse instead of better. By the way, we are glad to see a bill reported in the Pennsylvania Senate in favor of a uniform system of police for the city and districts of Philadelphia. This is one good step towards the reclamation of the city from general lawlessness.

The Law.—"There is room enough above, but they are awfully crowded down below," is said to have been Mr. Webster's reply to one who asked whether he had better study law.

POETRY.

The following truly exquisite gem may be appreciated at the present moment by many a fond mother, who has a son about to depart to California. We have seldom met with any thing more artless, or more heart-touching. The undying love of a mother breathes in every line:

THE MOTHER AND SON.

Oh waken up, my darlin'—my Dermot, it is day,—
The day—when from the mother's eyes the real light dies away!
For, what will day-light be to me, that never more will see
The fair face of my Dermot, come smilin' back to me?
Arise, my son—the morning red is wearing fast away,
And through the gray mist I can see the masts rock in the bay.
Before the sea-fog clears the hill, my darlin' must depart—
But oh the cloud will never lift that wraps the mother's heart!
Sure then I'm old and foolish! what's this I'm sayin' now?
Will I see my fair son leave me with the shadow on his brow?
Oh no! we'll bear up bravely, and make no stir nor moan—
There will be time for weepin' when my fair son shall be gone!
I've laid the old coat ready, dear—my pride this day has been
That on your poor apparel shall no rent nor stain be seen—
And let me tie that kerchief, too;—it's badly done I fear,
But my old hands tremble sadly—*with the hurry*—Dermot dear!
And are you ready, darlin'? Turn round, and bid farewell
To the roof tree of the cabin that has sheltered us so well—
Leave a blessing on the threshold, and on the old hearthstone—
'Twill be a comfort to my heart, when I sit there alone.
And often at the twilight hour, when day and work are done,
I'll dream the old time's back again—when *you* were there, my son.
When you were there—a little thing that prattled at my knee!
Long ere the evil days had come to part my child and me.
The dear arm still around me, the dear hand guides me still!
'Tis but a little step to go—see now we've gained the hill;
Is that the vessel, Dermot dear!—the *mist* my eyesight dims—
Oh shame upon me! now—what means this trembling in my limbs?
My child! my child! oh let me weep awhile upon your breast;
Would I were in my grave! for then—my heart would be at rest—
But now the hour is come—and I must stand upon the shore,
And see the treasure of my soul depart for evermore!
I know, my child! I know it—the folly and the sin!
But oh, I think my heart would burst to keep this anguish in—
To think how in yon sleeping town, such happy mothers be,
Who keep their *many* sons at home! while I—I had but thee!
But, I have done, I murmur not—I kiss the chastening rod—
Upon this hill—as Abraham did—I give my child to God!—
But not like him, to welcome back the precious thing once given—
I'll see my fair son's face again—but *not on this side heaven!*

MR. LAWRENCE IN ENGLAND.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, our Minister in London, attended the celebration of the 184th anniversary of the Scottish Hospital on St. Andrew's Day, and introduced himself to the British Public in a most favorable manner, if we may judge from the cordial greetings of the assemblage and the commendations of the press. Sir Charles Napier presided at the dinner, and announced the presence of the American envoy in the most complimentary terms, as "one of our children:"

"The citizens of America," he added, "were the descendants of this country, and when they came over here we were always delighted to see them. We received them as a parent received his child, and was sure the child would be always happy to be welcomed. He felt quite sure that every man in this metropolis would not only be happy and contented to receive an American citizen here, but also to receive the goods of America in exchange for the products of this country. But we ought to be still more friendly to America for another reason, and that was, that the American Government are at this moment undertaking to complete a work which that Providence who created the world seemed to have left to the ingenuity of man—he meant, to cut a canal through the isthmus of Darien."

He referred to the plan as altogether wise and liberal, and creditable to the American people, since it was to be open on equal terms to all the nations of the world. The gallant chairman concluded by proposing the "Health of the President of the United States," and he hoped and trusted that peace and amity would subsist between the two nations till the end of the world. [Drunk amidst enthusiastic cheering.]

Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, returned thanks, and said he hardly knew how to express his feelings at that moment. He begged to assure the company that he felt, with deep sensibility, the honor that had just been conferred upon his country, not only in the sentiment which had been proposed, but also in the reception it had met with from the assembly.—He offered them his profound and grateful acknowledgments for the kindness with which the toast had been received.—[Cheers.] He was there a stranger in one sense; he was in a strange land, yet he did not in truth feel himself a stranger. [Loud cheers.] The reception he had met with from her Majesty, and from her Majesty's ministers, and from all classes of persons with whom he had had the happiness to come in contact, had rendered it impossible for him not to say that he felt at home in this country, and he felt at home on this occasion. [Cheers.]

He felt, in the midst of this ancient Scotch Society, that he was among his brethren. He was there as the representative of a country, many of whose people were of that company's kith and kin: he was there upon the soil which held the ashes of his ancestors, [cheers;] he was there as a citizen of a country speaking the same language, having the same religious faith, and, he trusted in God, the same feelings which animated the British people. [Loud cheers.] Why, then, should he feel a stranger when he was among his kindred? He came there for the purpose—for nothing else could have brought him there—of doing what he could to perpetuate, to establish ineradicably, the good feeling which existed between these two mighty nations. [Cheers.]

He came there that night, because he would not lose the opportunity of assuring that assembly, and through it the British public, that there was no other than the kindliest feeling existing on the part of the American Union towards Great Britain. Why should there be? [Cheers.] The Americans were Anglo Saxons, as well as Englishmen. They were older than his fellow-countrymen; but previous to the year 1776 he, in common with his countrymen, had the same pride and glory in the British name that any British subject could entertain that night. And he could tell the chairman, and all present, that every Scotchman he had met with in the United States felt proud of his country; and the American citizens were proud of them as adopted sons of their own country. And why should they not be so?—Scotland, the favored land of liberty—the warrior, the statesman, the poets—where were they born? Where would they find a territory containing two millions and a half or three millions of population, where the people had done so much to civilize, elevate, and improve the condition of man as Scotland had done! [Cheers.] He was not a Scotchman himself, but was proud to be amongst those who were, as he always had been everywhere.

His gallant friend, the chairman, had alluded to some great improvements contemplated by the United States Government. He (Mr. Lawrence) was happy to inform them that a railway was now under construction to connect the two oceans, and in the course of a year and a half they would see the iron horse steaming over the isthmus. With regard to another great project, which had been contemplated for the last three hundred years, he trusted its accomplishment was not far distant. He begged, however, in connexion with this subject, to state that the United States asked for no exclusive privileges in either of these schemes. They would ask this country to subscribe with themselves towards the great improvements. They would ask Great Britain to join them in guarantying the neutrality of these great highways. They asked no exclusive privileges, and they did not mean to grant any. They wished these great communications to be open to all the world—free to all mankind. And, so far as the United States are concerned, they should be dedicated to the benefit of mankind all over the world. [Cheers.]

His Excellency then concluded by giving as a toast, "Great Britain and the United States! May the stars and stripes of the Union float side by side with the cross of St. George, and may peace be preserved forever!" [Loud cheers.]

The Morning Chronicle says: "We have seldom had to record an ambassadorial oration which gave us more pleasure, or which seemed a more genuine expression of kindly feelings and manly thoughts. We join Mr. Lawrence in an earnest protest against any exclusiveness in the use of so magnificent a work. It would be too petty for a mighty nation like America to seek a monopoly of a public highway of the world." "The Panama railway, it is also said, has a commercial grandeur unequalled."

Permanent Fashions.—The nearest approach to permanent fashion is to be found in the Island of Japan, where it is said a change in the fashion of dress has not occurred during a period of two thousand five hundred years. This is no place for fashionable tailors and mantua-makers.

A Good Sign.—Hooper, the editor of the Chambers Tribune, gives the following item of news in his editorial correspondence from Montgomery:

"It is a remarkable fact that there is less dissipation here than was ever known before at the seat of government. This session three drinks is a good day's drinking. In my time, it didn't bring us to breakfast."

Death of the Eldest Inhabitant.—The last Athens (Ga.) Banner announces the death of Mr. Daniel Hale, of Franklin county, who died on the 2d of July last in the one hundred and nineteenth year of his age, leaving on the premises where he resided at the time of his death a son seventy-six years of age, and a great granddaughter twenty-two years old.

Cato says, "the best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new."

A year of pleasure passes like a floating breeze; but a moment of misfortune seems an age of pain.

The Colonel of a regiment of militia was informed that one of his men had run his sword through his body. On inquiry he found that he had sold his sword for liquor.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH,

In the Senate, January 7th, on Mr. Cass's Resolution to suspend Diplomatic Relations with Austria.

Mr. CLAY. The appeal, sir, which was made the other day by the honorable Senator from Michigan to me, to aid him in sustaining the proposition which he has thought proper to submit, entitles him, from the great respect I bear him, arising from the long acquaintance that has subsisted between us, to a response. My worthy friend expressed a very confident expectation that I would succor him and support the resolution that he has submitted on this occasion.

He expressed in still stronger language his confident anticipation of the support of the American people; and he will excuse me for saying that, there being these two sources of gratification to him, I think the latter will be admitted to be much more agreeable to him than the former—much more agreeable than the gratification to be afforded by any aid or assistance that I could render in the passage of the resolution that he has proposed.

Sir, the proposition which he has submitted to us for consideration, whether in its original form or upon the amendment which is proposed to it, is a grave and serious proposition, as all propositions are that are connected with the foreign affairs of this country. The proposition is that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria. The worthy member in front of me (Mr. Hale) proposes to comprehend Russia also. It proposes the inquiries not merely in reference to any representative of this country in Austria, but in respect to any representative of Austria in this country. It proposes not the recall of a minister of our own, but it accomplishes not only his recall, but the sending out of the country the minister of Austria who is here.

Sir, it is very true it is put in the shape of an inquiry, and why was it put in that shape? It is not like the ordinary case of a private or local matter, in which the Senate cannot be presumed to be in possession of all facts connected with the case—in which it may be expedient, in order to ascertain them, to refer the matter to a committee for investigation, and have a report made by that committee to the Senate. All the facts upon which the honorable Senator bases his proposition are, in their nature, historical. They relate to the war conducted by Austria against Hungary, to the rights of Hungary as an independent and integral portion of that empire, to the manner in which the war was conducted, to the manner in which punishments have been inflicted upon those who unfortunately fell within the power of Austria. All these, sir, are matters of an historical nature, not requiring the investigation of a committee.—They are known to the Senate; and it is my humble opinion that the proposition which is now before us ought to be presented exactly as if it were a direct and positive requirement of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Austria. Sir, I have a great confidence in the members of the committee to which it is proposed to address this inquiry; I should have been extremely glad to have heard from my honorable friend from Alabama, and to have known whether, in his mature and experienced judgment, in his superior knowledge of all matters connected with our foreign relations, the proposition now under consideration does or does not meet his approbation. I should be greatly disappointed if he had given to it any previous, or would bestow upon it any subsequent concurrence. But, sir, though I have the greatest confidence in him and the other gentlemen of the committee, I think he will concur with me in supposing that it is not a fit subject of inquiry by a committee. The facts are national; they are historical; they are known to the whole world, and we are just as much prepared now to say whether diplomatic intercourse should be suspended with Austria and Russia—for Russia, too, is named—as we shall be after the most elaborate report that can be prepared; after the most laborious research by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Sir, I think that the question ought to be treated as if it were a direct proposition to suspend diplomatic intercourse with the Power indicated in the original resolution. And, sir, I have been at first very much struck with the want of sympathy between the premises and conclusion of the honorable Senator from Michigan. In his premises he depicted the enormities of Austrian despotism. Who doubts the perpetration of those enormities? In the most glowing strains of eloquence he portrayed to us the wrongs of suffering Hungary. Who doubts them? He speaks of the atrocious executions committed by her—the disgrace of the age, and, above all, of Austria? Who doubts it? These were the premises of the honorable Senator, but what was his conclusion? It was requiring the recall of a little charge d'affaires that we happen to have at Vienna. Why, the natural conclusion would be to declare war immediately against Austria, if she had committed such enormities; though, from the impossibility of coming in contact with her, this resource might be difficult of accomplishment. But, sir, there is another mode that is much more congenial, much more compatible with the course we ought to take. The exiles from suffering and bleeding Hungary are now scattered through all quarters of the globe; some have reached our hospitable shores, some are now wending their way hither, and many are scattered throughout Europe. Let the honorable Senator bring forward some original plan for affording succor and relief to the exiles of Hungary—something that shall be worthy of their acceptance, and the bestowing of which upon a brave and generous people shall do honor to a country rich in boundless resources—something that shall be worthy of a country which is the asylum of the wretched and oppressed from all quarters of the world—something that shall be worthy the acceptance of the gallantry and patriotism with which those exiles fought in defence of their own country. When the honorable Senator shall have done this, then he may call on me, and call not in vain, for succor and support in behalf of a proposition such as I have indicated.

Why, sir, great is the incongruity between the premises of the honorable Senator and his conclusion. To recall our charge d'affaires. Sir, I think, instead of pursuing that course, by which we shall close the door of intercourse with Austria, by which we shall gain nothing in behalf of the suffering Hungarians, and the suffering exiles from Hungary; a very different course, indeed, would have been the one that ought to have been suggested by the honorable Senator. Instead of suspending our diplomatic intercourse, I would have sent from this country some eminent and distinguished and enlightened citizen, some one who possessed the confidence of the country—the honorable Senator himself would have been a very fit and suitable representative on such an interesting occasion—I would have sent him to the Court of Austria, to plead the noble cause of the Hungarians, and if she would not open her ears to the dictates of humanity, which might be infused into her through an agent such as I have described, I would have instructed him to remonstrate in the name of suffering humanity—in the name of Christianity—to rebuke her for her inhumanity.

The honorable Senator, among the other documents which he adduced on the occasion of his interesting address, referred to what had been proposed by eighty-three members of the British Parliament to Lord John Russell and to Lord Palmerston. What did they propose? To stop intercourse—to deny to the British Government any access to Austria—to recall, in a moment of resentment and passion, the minister who represented them at the Court of Vienna? No sir, no. The requisition of these members of the British Parliament, consisting of Lords and Commons, was that Austria should settle the question between herself and Hungary upon some grounds that would be satisfactory to both—to suspend the atrocious executions of the victims that had fallen into their power. In short, the course proposed by the eighty-three members of the British Parliament was to keep open the door, and not to suspend all intercourse with Austria. But, sir, to look a little further into this subject, we naturally inquire, what is the object of a foreign minister? The honorable Senator from Michigan does not propose, as some of the writers in the beginning of this century did, to do away with ambassadors altogether, regarding them only as a sort of privileged spy in a foreign country. He does not contend that there is no occasion, under certain circumstances, of maintaining intercourse with Austria. He puts it on none of these grounds. He puts it on the sole ground of Austrian tyranny—Austrian excesses—Austrian butchery—Austrian disregard of Hungarian liberty. What, sir, do we send a minister abroad for the sake of the country to which the minister is deputed? I take it to be for American interest that he goes and resides abroad; that it is to take care of our commercial affairs; to take care of our seamen; to see that the treaties existing between those countries and ours are faithfully observed and executed. These are some of the duties that appertain to a foreign minister. We are asked, then, by the honorable Senator from Michigan, by way of punishing Austria for her harshness and ill usage towards the Hungarians, to punish ourselves, to deprive our merchants and the sailors of our country of what benefits might redound from having a minister resident at Vienna.

Sir, my worthy friend from Michigan, among the considerations which he seemed to think entitled him to expect my support, did me the honor to quote what I have said on a former occasion, and particularly upon the occasion of a proposition made by me for the recognition of South American Independence, the independence of the Spanish American States. The gentleman seems to think that the course which I marked out for myself on that occasion necessarily calls upon me to co-operate with him upon this. Sir, what was that occasion? It was the bringing of a nation into existence, or rather—for that is putting it entirely in too presumptuous a form—the object was to introduce into the family of nations those who had been gallantly and gloriously establishing their independence. The proposition here is not to introduce a new nation into the family of nations, but it is to blot out of existence a nation, so far as we can do it by a withdrawal of our diplomatic intercourse—it is to blot out of existence, so far as this suspension of intercourse can accomplish it, an ancient nation. My effort on that occasion was to send a minister abroad to recognise, to acknowledge the powers newly sprung into existence in the Spanish dominions, on the coast of South America. The proposition now made is not to send a minister abroad at all, but to bring a minister home. Sir, there would have been some analogy between the case in which I uttered the sentiments which the honorable Senator has been pleased to quote and the present, if Hungary had maintained her independence, if the Hungarians were still fighting and struggling for their liberty; and I confess, that looking upon that struggle with all the interest that could be felt by any man in this Republic, I did hope that Hungary would have been able to maintain herself throughout the past year; and if she had done so, I believe that the sympathies of Europe and of the world would have been so excited in her behalf as, perhaps, to have obtained for her some more substantial and advantageous succor and aid than that of calling from the Court of Austria a charge d'affaires whom we have sent there.

Sir, unfortunately, owing to causes upon which it is not necessary for me now to dwell, some of them of a very painful nature—among which are charges against the commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army, which, if well-founded, must cover him with infamy—unfortunately, Hungary fell suddenly, and to the surprise of the American world. She is subdued; she is crushed.

Now, if we adopt this resolution, I have been curious to satisfy myself upon what principle we can vindicate it. What principle does it involve? It involves the principle of assuming on the part of this Government a right to pass judgment upon the conduct of foreign Powers—a branch of the subject that has been well treated of by the Senator who sits before me, (Mr. Hale.) Have we any such power? The most extensive bearing of the principle involved in the resolution proposed by the honorable Senator from Michigan assumes the right, on the part of this nation, to pronounce upon the conduct of all other nations, and to follow it up by some direct action, such as the suspending intercourse. We are directing at present the exercise of that power towards a nation on account of the manner in which they have conducted a war, or of the manner in which they have treated the unfortunate prisoners who were taken during the progress of that war. But where is to be the limit? You begin with war. You may extend the same principle of action to politics or religion—to society or to social principles and habits.

The honorable Senator before me (Mr. Hale) has spoken of the conduct of Russia; and undoubtedly, as between Russia and Austria, I consider Russia as the most culpable. It is true, she had a pretext for her interference. She was afraid of the contagion of liberty in Hungary, lest it might affect her coterminous possessions. That was the pretext for her interference. In the case, however, of Austria, though I think Hungary was right and Austria wrong in respect to the cause and object of the war, still there were relations existing between Hungary and Austria which did not exist between Hungary and Russia. Russia's interference, then, was voluntary, spontaneous, uncalled for. She had no such pretext or ground for it as Austria had, in endeavoring to subjugate those whom she was pleased to call rebellious subjects; and yet the honorable Senator has permitted Russia to pass—and, by-the-by, allow me to say that but for the interference of Russia Hungary would have succeeded. She had succeeded, and she would eventually have triumphed in the struggle with Austria. The honorable Senator, instead of directing his proposition against Russia, as I would have done, directs it against Austria, the least offending Power of the two, and proposes to pass Russia by unnoticed; but, if the principle contained in the proposition be true, we have a right to examine into the conduct of Russia and into that of other nations. Where, then, is the limit? You may extend it to religion. You may extend it to the inquisition. Have we not an equal right to say to Spain, unless you abolish the inquisition, we will suspend diplomatic intercourse with you? The honorable Senator stated that he had visited Constantinople twelve years ago; that he saw there the present Sultan, surrounded by all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of oriental power. He saw him crossing the Bosphorus. Sir, the honorable Senator went to that country under distinguished auspices. I would be glad to know whether he saw any portion of the palace, or whether he was limited to a sight of the young prince who is now sitting upon the throne? The Turks have very peculiar notions. I know there are apartments in the palace in which no vulgar foot has intruded, which no vulgar eye has ever beheld.

Mr. CASS. I did not distinctly hear the question of the honorable Senator.

Mr. CLAY. The question was, whether my worthy friend had visited certain apartments of the palace of the Sultan?

Mr. CASS. The honorable Senator will allow me to say that in that capacity I will yield to him. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLAY. If I had been there—if I had been placed in the advantageous circumstances in which the honorable Senator was placed, I think it likely I should have had an opportunity of inspecting every portion of the palace that I desired to see. The honorable gentleman went there, not in the capacity of a minister to that Court, but he was then a minister at the Court of France, and was conveyed in a public vessel. I have no doubt, if he desired to do so, he could have answered the question which I wanted to put to him—that is, how many wives had his young friend, the Sultan? [Laughter.]

Mr. CASS. That is a question which the honorable Senator from Kentucky is doubtless much more capable of answering than I am. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. CLAY. I am very sorry I cannot obtain a specific reply from the gentleman. I have adverted to this to show, that if we adopt the principle which is embraced in the resolution of the honorable Senator from Michigan, there is no limit or restriction as to the extent to which we may go in our investigations of the conduct of foreign nations, and as to the extent we may go in pronouncing judgment upon that conduct. We may say, in reference to Turkey, Your religion tolerates polygamy; unless you change your religion, and your habits of social life, we will cease all intercourse with you. Where, I appeal to the gentleman to say, is to be the limit, if we undertake to pronounce judgment upon the conduct of nations, and to regulate our intercourse with them according to the estimate that we may form of their conduct?

But I have spoken of the more broad and obvious tendency of the principle embraced in the resolution. It contains one that is, in my judgment, of a still more questionable nature, and that is, the assumption of the right of interference in the internal affairs of foreign nations. Now, sir, although Hungary was entitled, as an independent Government, to direct her domestic concerns, there nevertheless existed a political connexion between Hungary and Austria. The House of Hapsburg were the lawful sovereigns, the more especially as they were originally elected by Hungary. A distinction should be drawn between the case when a civil war exists in a foreign country and when the war has terminated. The present is a very different case from that where a war is still pending, and where there is a government capable of exercising a sovereign power. There is a wide difference between the present case and a case of that kind. Where a government exists we have a right to recognise that government and to institute diplomatic relations with that government; but the case in which the honorable Senator invites us to interfere is a case where independence has been lost. He does not regret more than I do—no one on earth regrets more than I do, that the independence of Hungary has been destroyed, has been crushed by a union of Russian and Austrian power; laid, to use the language of one of the documents referred to by the honorable Senator, bleeding at the feet of Russia. The war is at an end; Hungarian liberty is destroyed—There is no Hungarian power which we can recognise. We are called upon, then, by the honorable Senator, to interfere with the government of the internal concerns of a foreign nation—to interfere between Austria and a portion of her empire; and we are called upon to do this, in direct contradiction to the whole policy of this Government, first laid down by Washington and pursued by every successor he has had down to the present day. And, sir, if we were to permit ourselves to interfere in cases of this kind, where, again I ask, are we to stop? Why should we not interfere in behalf of suffering Ireland? Why not interfere in behalf of suffering humanity wherever we may find it? Why not interfere in all the cases enumerated by the gentleman from New Hampshire, and particularly in the case of Rome, as suggested by that honorable Senator. I do say, without meaning to disparage in the slightest degree Hungarian valor, that in no quarter of the world, considering the difference in numbers engaged in the contest between France and Rome, was there more gallantry and heroism displayed than in the contest, for a long time a doubtful contest, that was carried on by Rome in repelling the invasion of the French. It was said by the enemies of Rome that they were divided. But every manifestation, every particle of evidence that reached me on the subject demonstrated that no people were ever more firmly united in repelling the invasion of an enemy than the people of Rome in the establishment of that revolution which French power and French intervention suppressed. Sir, if we are to become the defenders of nations, the censurers of other Powers, I again ask the honorable Senator where are we to stop, and why does he confine himself to Austria alone?

Mr. President, the honorable Senator admitted that he entertained an apprehension that I was one of those stationary politicians, who refuse to advance as the age advances; one of those politicians, I think his expression was, that stands still; that he was in favor of progress; in favor of going ahead. Sir, I should like to understand the meaning of this word progress of which the honorable Senator speaks. I should like to hear a definition of it. Has not this nation progressed with the most astonishing rapidity in point of population? Has it not far exceeded in this respect every other nation in the world? Has it not progressed in commerce and manufactures? Has it not increased in power with a rapidity greater than has ever been known before in the case of any other nation under the sun? What is the progress that the honorable Senator means? I am afraid it is not an internal progress he is in favor of; for, whatever his own peculiar opinions may be, the school of which he is a distinguished disciple is opposed, as I understand, to the improvement of our magnificent harbors and rivers, or our glorious water courses throughout the country. That is not the progress, I apprehend, which the honorable Senator is in favor of. And, again, with respect to the manufactures of the country. I do not understand the doctrines of the party to which the honorable Senator belongs to be in favor of progress there. They are for arresting progress. Their progress is backward in reference to these matters; not intentionally so, I admit, but by the course of their policy they carry us back to the colonial days, when we depended upon Great Britain for every thing in the way of supplies that were necessary to existence.

What, then, is the progress which the honorable Senator seems so desirous of making? Ah, I am afraid it is progress in foreign wars. I am afraid it is progress in foreign conquest—in territorial aggrandizement. I am afraid it is progress as the disturbers of the possessions of our neighbors throughout this continent, and throughout the islands adjacent to it. If that be the progress which the honorable Senator wishes to effect, I trust that it will be long before this country engages in any such object as that; at least, at the expense of the peaceable portion of the world.

Sir, the gentleman says—what we all know—that this is a great country, a vast country; great in fact, and will be still greater in future, if we conduct things with prudence, discretion, and wisdom; but that very greatness draws after it great responsibilities, and those responsibilities should incline us to use the vast power with which we have been blessed by the kindness of Providence, so as to promote justice, so as to avoid unnecessary wars, maintaining our own rights with firmness, but invading the rights of no others. We should be content with the almost limitless extent of territory which we now possess, stretching from ocean to ocean, containing millions upon millions of acres, as yet uninhabited.

Sir, if the progress, which the honorable Senator means, is a progress to be accomplished by foreign wars, and foreign conquest, and foreign territorial aggrandizement, I thank God that I belong to the party which is stationary, which is standing still. If that is not his object, I would like to know what he means by progress. I should like to meet with a definition of the kind of progress which he thinks is desirable for this country to make.

Mr. President, I have risen late in the evening, really intending to say much less than I have said, and I must conclude by expressing the hope that the Senate of the United States, when they come to deliberate seriously upon the consequence of the adoption of such a resolution as this, will pause; that they will not open a new field of collision, terminating perhaps in war, and exposing ourselves to the reaction of foreign Powers, who, when they see us assuming to judge of their conduct, will undertake in their turn to judge of our conduct. We ought to recollect that, with the sole exception of France, whose condition is somewhat obscured in doubt and uncertainty as to the fate of a republic which she has established, we stand solitary and alone amidst all the Powers of the earth, an example of a free Government, and that we should not venture to give to other nations even a pretext, much less cause, to separate themselves from us, by undertaking to judge of their conduct, and applying to them a rule according to which we may denationalize nation after nation, according as their conduct may be found to correspond with our notions and judgment of what is right and proper in the administration of human affairs. Sir, it does not become us to take such perilous and unnecessary grounds, and I trust that we shall not adopt such a course. I see no necessity for referring this resolution to a committee. I think it would be unwise to adopt it, and I trust the Senate will at once negative the resolution; or, if it should be referred, confiding in the sound judgment of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in anticipation, I feel perfectly sure of the rejection of the resolution by the committee.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Extracts from Letters to the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Cass's Bunkum speech, for and in behalf of Hungary, was of the first rate order. He *demagogued* in capital style,—and he will be hard to beat. It was evident, however, from his manner, that his heart was not in a word he uttered,—and that down there, where feeling lies, Hungary is not of half as much importance as dinner. It is generally thought, that Gen. Cass is again bidding for the Presidency.

Mr. Foote of Miss.,—the Mr. Senator Foote—not the comedian of old,—seems to have taken Gov. Seward and Col. Webb under his especial custody, for the purpose of their common flagellation and general castigation. Foote laid it on well,—but when everybody was laughing,—he (F.) thought, people were laughing at Seward and Webb,—instead of laughing at him. Foote is the Senate's clown. Every caravan must have a clown,—and Foote is a capital clown. He talks the longest on nothing, and says the least,—but in the very best style,—with the very least of ideas in it. Indeed, he was so very amusing to-day, that time was quite as funnily spent as in any Circus of the land,—and Senate, and lobby, listened intent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

The great speech of Mr. Cass, I understand, was carefully prepared, and copies were furnished all the city papers within a few minutes after its delivery, by the Senator himself. The reporters were requested not to attempt to send reports to the North, as it was feared the speech might thus be mutilated. It is freely spoken of here as squinting toward another nomination for the Presidency.

The White House was open last evening, as usual on Fridays, to all the world who wish to go there and see Zachary, the President. I am somewhat surprised that Father Ritchie and his snap-dragon consort, the editor who does the *Burking* in the Union, do not make an outcry against this custom on the part of old Zack. There is no manner of doubt that "Don Zachary" is all the while electioneering, with his house thus thrown wide open.—Having heard Cass demagogue in the morning, and seen old Zack doing a like thing in the evening, I could not help drawing a contrast between the two, and marking how different was the effect of a mutual effort to tickle the people. Rosy, red, rubicund Cass spouted like a Leviathan of the deep for "Hungary," "progress," &c. Old Zack, a stumpy, gnarled, laughing, happy old man, exclaimed "glad to see you," "how do you do," "there's my daughter," "walk in," and so on, all with a hearty good will, and with apparently such unaffected simplicity that I really believed "Don Zachary" was glad to see me, though he did not know me from Adam. Rosy, red, rubicund Cass looked like a truffled turkey, that a New Zealander's mouth would water to devour. Old Zack looked so tough and weather-beaten, that no New Zealand cannibal could get his teeth through him, I will wager. And yet this Don Zachary is a gentleman, and appears to be at home even among the starred and gartered embassies from Europe, the belles of America, and the great and good of the land. He has a word for everybody,—in short, terse sentences, that show words with him mean something, and that he means what he says.

Among the crowd at the White House—and this their first public appearance there—was the new British Minister and his lady. Literary as well as political curiosity was on tiptoe to see Mr. Bulwer, and lady-like curiosity was on tiptoe to see his wife. The lady was in weeds, for the Queen Dowager, I presume. She is a frail petite person, of apparently winning manners,—and he is not of grand stature, but rather under par in height. Both were dressed with an elegant simplicity, with a very careful toilet, however, much more *soigne* as the French say, than is the custom of our country.

With some advantages and opportunities of judging, of which I cannot more particularly speak, and upon comparison of notes with very many able judges of both parties, both in and out of the Government, *I venture to say that never was any public man so under-estimated as the present head of the Government.* He is a man of deep, earnest, calm and careful thought. He has no flow of words, though when aroused he sometimes says a very keen thing; and though he uses good and sometimes fine language, it is at broken intervals. He is embarrassed in conversation to an extent that excites wonder. Were you to ask him his opinion upon any subject in which you were deeply interested, he would perhaps (unless he felt perfectly at home) give it in a hesitating and broken manner—*but the opinion would be worth gold.* He is a man of rare depth of judgment.

THE AGITATORS AND DISUNIONISTS—EXTREMES MEET.

In the House of Representatives, December 27, 1849, a debate arose on a motion that the committees be appointed by the House, in which Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, made an attack on Mr. Winthrop—and was treated with marked contempt—and also on the Whig party generally.

In Mr. Giddings' speech he said: "We hang those who follow that commerce on the eastern shore of the Atlantic, as unfit for human associations;" and a little while afterwards he repeated "that those who deal in slaves here are far more guilty than those who follow the African slave trade. Their victims are enlightened and suffer more."

This means, if it means anything, that those who sell slaves in the Southern country—which Mr. Meade says is an occupation of "the sons of the Presidents" in Virginia—deserve hanging!

The time was when such remarks would have called down a torrent of abuse from the chivalry. But now how changed!—"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." Mr. Giddings is for disorganization. Messrs. Bayly, Meade, and others threaten disunion, and both, opposing and villifying General Taylor, whose only offence has been his illustrious services, are becoming more friendly in their associations. For example: Mr. Giddings on the day referred to had spoken more than once, and was pronounced out of order. He imploringly asked, as reported, "Have I no friend here who will ask leave for me to proceed?" Well who is this "friend?"—Mr. McMullen, from the land of the "sons of the Presidents," as Mr. Meade calls them. Yes, Mr. McMullen, from Virginia, is reported to have asked leave for Mr. Giddings to proceed in the speech declaring that those who sold slaves ought to be hung!

But this is not all. It was observed that day in the House, that several Southern Democrats drew up their chairs in front of the Clerk's table, and were listening attentively, giving "aid and comfort," and apparently applauding Mr. Giddings in this speech; and among these Southern gentlemen were Messrs. Bayly, of Va., and Venable, of North Carolina. Their conduct excited attention—more than their support of Mr. Brown, of Ind., for Speaker—but they are consistent.—They applaud Giddings when denouncing their constituents as deserving *hanging*, for the same reason that they supported Mr. Brown. Both Giddings and Brown sing the songs of the *Union* in venomous abuse of General Taylor.

Extremes will meet. McMullen, Giddings, Bayly, Venable, and Brown of Indiana! Are not these gentlemen "admirably qualified" for abusing the hero of Buena Vista?—*Washington Republic.*

Some Locofoco paper seeks to palliate the rascality of Brown, of Indiana, by remarking that there was a Judas among the twelve Apostles. Perhaps Brown had better complete the analogy between himself and the prince of traitors, by going out and hanging himself.

Raleigh Register.

Quere?—Why could not Mr. Venable, with that astonishing prescience that enabled him to *answer a speech before it was made*, foresee and expose the premeditated treachery of Brown—in order to save his party and friends from that "load of obloquy"?—*Ib.*

"SATAN REPROVING SIN!"

The "Washington Republic" thus capitally alludes to the remark of Gen. Cass, in his recent speech upon the resolution for the suspension of Diplomatic intercourse with Austria, that the "*desire for office* was unusually prevalent at the present day:"

"Yes, General Cass rebuked the Whig appetite for office! This was Gracchus complaining of the mob, with a vengeance! A man who has never been any thing else than an office-holder, chastises the thirst for office! A man so greedy of place that he has held four or five places at the same time, sneers at the man who, for the first time in his life, has the chance, and naturally enough the inclination, to find out what this office-holding is that has always been so agreeable and so very profitable to Gen. Cass—that liberal rotundity of form—that rubicund and well-to-do countenance—that seems never to have known sorrows, save those which are proverbially borne with equanimity, the sorrows of others. Who can wonder that the *prima facie* case which these present, in the speaker, of the advantages of office-holding, should create a general disposition to enjoy them! So sensible has the orator been of these advantages that he has sought them on vicarious merits, and obtained them for his son. The paternal appetite has descended. The pay and rations have been doubled—

"And lo! *two* puddings smoke upon the board!"

We must admit that we were more amazed at the General's allusion to this *very* delicate subject than to any other part of his speech. For now nearly fifty years, under all administrations, Gen. Cass has been in office. From Jefferson's time down to Tyler's, it was all one to General Cass whether Adams or Jackson was in the chair, still Gen. Cass clung to office, civil and military. And now he abuses men who have been all their lives *excluded* from office by stern party tyranny, for manifesting a desire to share in the public employments."

PAINTING HIS OWN PORTRAIT.

The Union of Thursday, commenting on an editorial article in the Republic, says, "It is the vindictive outpouring of men, smarting under defeat, who have not the decency even to endeavor to conceal the hypocrisy which they have attempted to palm off upon the public."

We recollect reading, a long time since, an interesting and amusing story, in which a singular circumstance, connected with a celebrated Painter, is mentioned. He, it seems, had gained great reputation by his masterly delineations of gloomy scenes, illustrating human nature, its humiliating depravity, its terrible passions and vicious excesses. The thought accidentally crossed his mind that he might establish his fame forever, if he could succeed in representing to the world, on canvass, "the Author of all Evil," the ruined Arch-Angel, that once bright luminary, shorn of his beams and consigned to the region of darkness and the anguish of disgrace.—With eager energy he entered upon his work: it occupied his attention by day and filled his thoughts by night. By degrees the fiend was brought out with fearful distinctness—blasted pride and baffled malignity, stampt with truth-telling and horrible effect on his distorted visage. The artist, full of bright anticipations of the glory that would attend this happy effort of his genius, stood before his unfinished work, for the purpose of taking a critical and searching examination of it, before he gave the fine touches of pencil requisite for its completion—when suddenly a fearful suspicion, soon growing into frightful certainty, invaded his mind. He shut his eyes, hoping that some freak of capricious fancy had cheated him, and that a second view of his work would dispel the horrible illusion. With trembling anxiety he again turns to the picture—the fact in all its fearful force burst upon him—*he had drawn his own portrait. Qui capit, ille facit.*—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Mr. George Washington de Lafayette, who accompanied his father during his last visit to the United States, died lately at Lagrange. He has left two sons, M. M. Oscar and Edmund de Lafayette.

Significant Omission.—In the late message of the President there is one omission which cannot fail to occasion deep regret throughout our entire country; and that is the absence of all allusion whatever to the horrid butcheries of Austria during and since the war with Hungary. No language too strong could be used to express the feelings which this conduct of Austria has excited in Europe and our own country; and we are pained that it has not received the indignant protest of an American President.—*Phil. Pennsylvanian.*

The Pennsylvanian may be quite correct in assuming that the President has omitted part of his duty, but we should be glad to know from it in what section of the constitution it is made the President's duty to discuss acts of other Governments, in relation to matters with which the people of the United States have no interest or connection except as mere spectators. We take it that the President's business, in preparing the message, is to give an account of *his* stewardship; not of the stewardship of Kings and Emperors.—President Taylor doubtless has his opinion about the "butcheries" of Austria; but it is and must be his *private* opinion, and to thrust that upon the people, in the high official document commonly called "the message," would be a piece of impertinence. We do not remember that any former President thought it his duty to animadvert upon the British war upon the Affghans or the Chinese, or upon the French war in Algeria, or upon the Russian war with the Circassians, or upon any course of acts abroad, however deplorable or reprehensible, entirely foreign to the business and the interests of the American people. The Pennsylvanian's foolish cavil shows at once how desperate is the resolve of the opposition to find fault with the President, and how hard run they are to discover occasion for fault finding.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The announcement that another Locofoco office-holder has appropriated the public money to his own use, and is therefore, in the language of the Sub-Treasury law, "*an embezzler*," has thrown the "Foreign organ and Defaulter's Advocate" into convulsions. Hear how he rails against the Administration for the exposure:

Disgraceful Conduct of the Cabinet.—We copy the following article from the Pennsylvanian, and concur in the indignant expressions of the editor of that paper, with regard to the ineffably base conduct of the cabinet towards persons removed from office. We probably have never had since the government was founded, a cabinet that would stoop to such meanness as that implied in these efforts to blast the characters of those whom they remove from office. But such has been the course of this cabinet; and if Gen. Taylor is not knowingly accessary to it, it does not relieve him from the stain which it attaches to him. We, however, have very good reason to believe that, in the matter of proscription, General Taylor's heart is as deep in the cause as that of any one of his advisers. We have reason to believe, that, like all men who are conscious of their intellectual inferiority, and their unfitness for high stations in which luck sometimes places them, Gen. Taylor himself gloats over and rejoices in the proscription of his political opponents. Instead of being a man of high and magnanimous sentiments, those who know him well assure us that he is just the reverse. He seems to possess all the peculiar qualities which make him a fit and willing instrument in the hands of the Claytons, Ewings, &c., the butchers of the cabinet, and the official calumniators of those whom they proscribe. And in their organ they have a fit apologist for all their iniquitous and dishonorable acts.—*Union.*

Well! there is no accounting for tastes or diversities of opinion! But if it be disgraceful in the Cabinet and Gen. Taylor, to expose defaulters—what is to be said of those, who render the exposure necessary, and who defend the defaulters after the exposure is made?

We much fear the cabinet will have cause to repeat this "disgraceful conduct" many times during the next three years.

Richmond Whig.

The Ohio Senate has been the scene of very rich proceedings. Mr. Broadwell, the Whig contestant from Hamilton district, asserted his right to address the Senate, and the Speaker recognized him, although another claimant was sitting:

Mr Swift (addressing the Speaker.)—"Do you mean to recognize two Senators from the disputed district of Hamilton county?"

The Speaker—It is not for me to decide who is the Senator. It is a question which the Senate is to determine.

Mr. Swift—Why did you not tell me that before, sir?

The Speaker—Because I never had any conversation with you on the subject.

Mr. Swift (with warmth)—You had, sir!

Mr. Whiteman (jumping up in much excitement)—By —— that's a cluncher! Stick to him, Swift!

After a recess, this excitement was renewed, Mr. Broadman demanding that his name should be called that he might give a vote. The Speaker ordered the Clerk to call it. Mr. Whiteman, a Senator, *commanded* the Clerk not to call it; whereupon the Speaker called it. Then Mr. Payne and others assailed the Speaker, charging him with dishonorable conduct. Mr. Whiteman called the Speaker a moral festering leper, and other foul names. In the midst of a scene of great excitement, the Senate adjourned.

FROM HARRISBURG, (PA.)

HARRISBURG, January 5.

A scene of the wildest excitement occurred in our midst last night. Mr. Valentine Best, the newly-elected Speaker, has suddenly become obnoxious to at least a great portion of the Democratic party in Harrisburg, occasioned by the vacillating course he has chosen to pursue in the expression of his political opinions; and last evening a torchlight procession, preceded by fife and drum, was formed, and, tramping to the hotel of Mr. Best, made the air resound with shouts of discord and the vilest epithets. In front of the crowd was carried a large lantern, in which was variously inscribed: "*The Best self-made man.*" "*No Bribery.*" "*Who voted Best? I, says Cock Robin.*" "*The Best successor of Arnold!*" "*I did it myself!*" It was altogether a disgraceful demonstration, and deserves the censure of every advocate of order and quiet.

At the recent celebration in Brooklyn, N. Y., of the two hundred and twenty-ninth Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, it was announced from the Chair that there were present a lady from Connecticut, who was the fifth descendant of Governor Bradford, and a gentleman (Chancellor Walworth) descended from Mary Chilton, the first female who leaped upon Plymouth Rock.

The above paragraph appears in many of our exchange papers. The Editor of the Chronicle may perhaps without subjecting himself to the charge of vanity, say that he also traces his descent "from Mary Chilton, the first female who leaped upon Plymouth Rock."—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Bank of the State of North Carolina.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina was held at their Banking House, in this city, on Monday, the 7th instant. Hon. Duncan Cameron was called to the chair, and E. B. Freeman, Esq. acted as Secretary.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq. the President of the Bank, laid before the meeting the annual statements, showing the condition of the Institution, which were deemed highly satisfactory.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the present year:—Duncan Cameron, John H. Bryan, Alfred Jones, Geo. W. Mordecai, William Boylan, Wm. Peace and Joseph B. G. Roulhac, Esqs.

The Directors on the part of the State are—The Public Treasurer, *Ex-Officio*, Ruffin Tucker and Richard Hines, Esq.

Raleigh Register.

Commerce of Wilmington.—Statement of vessels arrived at this Port during the year 1849. Made up from the Reports of the Chronicle.

FOREIGN.		
Barques	7	
Galliot	1	
Brigs	48	
Schooners	21	
Steamship	1	
	—	78
COASTWISE.		
Ships	2	
Barques	10	
Galliots	2	
Brigs	153	
Schooners	532	
Sloops	2	
	——	701
Total		779

Of this number thirty-eight were Foreign vessels, namely: British, 2 barques, 17 Brigs, 8 Schooners; French, 1 Ship; Spanish, 1 Steamship; Russian, 1 Galliot; Danish, 1 Schooner; Bremen, 1 Galliot, 2 Brigs, 1 Schooner; Mecklenburg, 1 Schr.; Oldenburg, 1 Galliot, 1 Brig.

Arrivals in 1848.—Foreign, 5 Barques, 48 Brigs, 24 Schooners. Coastwise, 1 Ship, 10 Barques, 174 Brigs, 499 Schrs., 6 Sloops—total 764.

Arrivals in 1847.—Foreign, 5 Barques, 60 Brigs, 35 Schooners. Coastwise, 1 Ship, 14 Barques, 124 Brigs, 461 Schrs., 7 Sloops—total 710.

Arrivals in 1846.—Foreign, 6 Barques, 99 Brigs, 20 Schooners. Coastwise, 8 Barques, 119 Brigs, 432 Schooners, 14 Sloops—total 699.

The Foreign and Coastwise arrivals in 1845 were 657.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

[The above compares very favorably with the commerce of Charleston. Though the latter is four times as large a city, the arrivals during the last year were 1050, only 271 more than the arrivals at Wilmington. 315 were arrivals from foreign ports, and 735 from coastwise ports. 921 were American, and 129 foreign vessels.]—Obs.

Bishop-elect of Mississippi.—The Rev. William M. Green, late Professor in the University of North Carolina, and Bishop-elect of Mississippi, left Wilmington last week, after a few days sojourn among his connections here, for the field of his future labors. He expects to be consecrated at Jackson, in Mississippi, by Bishops Otey, Cobb, Polk, and Freeman.

It is a fact worthy of note, that Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, Bishop Polk of Louisiana, Bishop Hawks, of Missouri, and Bishop-elect Green, of Mississippi, are all natives of North Carolina, (the latter of Wilmington,) and Bishop Freeman, of Arkansas, was for many years Rector of a Parish in the State.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Homicide.—On Thursday night last, George Fowler was stabbed at the house of Winnifred Arnold, in the suburbs of this city, and fell dead in his yard, after having walked home, a distance of about 300 yards. The next day a jury of inquest was held over the deceased, and brought in a verdict that Fowler "came to his death by blows inflicted on his body with a knife by C. C. Scott," who had been arrested and lodged in jail. On Saturday an examination was had before a called Court, consisting of Wm. Dallas Haywood, Wm. Thompson and C. B. Root, Esquires, when the prisoner was refused bail and committed for trial at our next Superior Court. We forbear entering into the particulars, as the mat

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1850.

HEALTH OF FAYETTEVILLE.—No case of Small Pox during the past week, and consequently no report from the Board of Health. There has been no new case for more than a month.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—A writer in the last Star proposes the Hon. Willie P. Mangum for Governor, and thinks that both parties would support him if nominated. The Editor of the Star, whilst he has no faith in this supposition, warmly seconds the nomination, "should our present excellent Chief-Magistrate decline a re-nomination."

WILMINGTON.—The public spirit of the citizens of our sister town is really amazing: it seems to have no limit, when any scheme is presented which is regarded as essential to the prosperity or honor of the place. And the resources of the community appear to be as abundant as the spirit with which they are employed is liberal. Some twelve or fourteen years ago, when her population was but three or four thousand, she undertook to make a rail road 161 miles long—the longest then in the world—and a steam-boat line of equal length. For this purpose she subscribed more than half a million of dollars, we believe. This accomplished, with almost a total loss of the half million, so far as the stock was concerned, however profitable in other respects, one might have expected a pause at least, if not a total cessation, in the march of improvement. And so it would have been with almost any other people. But soon the Manchester Road was projected, and Wilmington subscribed one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to it. Then came the Deep River Navigation, and she gave thirty or forty thousand dollars, we believe, to that. Next, the Central Rail Road, and she subscribed about fifty thousand. And finally, it being found necessary to raise an additional sum for the Manchester Road, she held a meeting on the 5th, at which Fifty Thousand more, making $230,000 in all, were subscribed to that work. Thus this community, even now not containing more than 8 or 9,000 inhabitants, of whom probably not more than two-thirds are white, has contributed to public works Eight or Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars —nearly as much as is required from the whole State to secure the Central Rail Road! And with all this prodigious expenditure, who hears of any pressure, any bankruptcy, any interruption to her onward career of prosperity? Truly, "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth."

It is not for the purpose of honoring Wilmington merely, that we make this statement; but also to encourage the friends of internal improvements throughout the State, and if possible to remove the objections of those who doubt the policy or profitableness of the system.

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

RAIL ROAD MEETINGS.

The Rail Road spirit has been raised to a high pitch with us by the occurrences of Saturday last. Two most interesting meetings were held on that day. Both have been already productive of good fruits, and more of the same sort is confidently anticipated.

The main speakers of the North Carolina Rail Road meeting were Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, of Raleigh, Gen. Hartlee, of S. C., President of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, George S. Stevenson, of Newbern, Thomas H. Williams, of New Hanover county, and Eli W. Hall, of Wilmington. The principal speakers of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road meeting were Gen. Harllee, John A. Lillington, of Davie county, and George Davis and Samuel R. Potter, of Wilmington. All spoke effectively, and elicited the warm plaudits of their hearers, but it will not be deemed invidious if we particularize the addresses of Gen. Saunders and Gen. Harllee as presenting a great amount of useful information, portraying the great advantages of works of inter-communication, with direct reference to those under consideration, and appealing to our people, as well as to those of the State at large, not to let slip the golden opportunities now in view.

As an evidence of the feeling which has been aroused amongst us, we may mention that additional subscriptions for the Wilmington and Manchester Road to the amount of about *Fifty Thousand Dollars* have been obtained, making altogether *Two Hundred* and *Thirty Thousand Dollars* taken by individuals in Wilmington and its immediate neighborhood.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn from the Aurora that the full sum of $100,000, (the amount necessary to secure the State subscription of $200,000 by South Carolina,) has been obtained. Nobly done!

We learn from a gentleman who has travelled over that portion of the Plank Road now completed, that there is considerable embarrassment experienced by wagoners passing each other—The road is a single track of eight feet width; and one or the other of up and down teams must necessarily run off the road to allow the other to pass. If the loading is not calculated with a view to encountering the hard draw of regaining the track, by either ascending a steep grade or drawing through a deep bank of sand, the wagoner is in a *fix*. Our informant is of opinion that unless this difficulty is remedied, the utility of the Plank Road will only be productive of vexations; and that market men will never travel it but once. Will the Fayetteville papers tell us of the proposed remedy in the case.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

In answer to the above, we may state, first, that it is understood to be the intention of the Company to construct a double track in all places where the nature of the soil may require it. And secondly, we copy the following paragraph from a pamphlet published by George Geddes, Civil Engineer, of Syracuse, N. Y., who has had more experience in the construction and management of Plank Roads than any other, or perhaps all others, in the United States:—

"A single track will generally be sufficient for the business. The Syracuse road has but a single track, except where the soil is so sandy that the wheels would sink deep into it, and for a short distance in the town, and it is computed that over 161,000 teams have passed over the eight miles next the city within two years. For three days in succession the passages of teams at the first gate have equalled one in two minutes for the whole twenty-four hours, and this was all done upon a single track. The cases are few where one plank track will not be sufficient to accommodate the travel, if the earth road along the side is carefully kept in order. The first roads that were constructed in Canada were made wide, but latterly no plank more than eight feet long are laid except in villages and cities."

PATRIOTIC.—A young gentleman residing in Selma, Ala., to which place he removed from Guilford county, N. C., has been prompted by his love for the place of his nativity to subscribe $200 to the N. C. Central Rail Road.

THE CARNCROSS FAMILY.—Our musical and fun-loving people have enjoyed a treat during the past week in the performances of this gifted family. Full houses and rapturous plaudits have rewarded them.

THE COFFEE TRADE.—The enormous rise in Coffee, (about 100 per cent.) is owing to a partial failure of the crops. In 1848 the exports from Rio Janeiro amounted to 806,900 bags. Whilst the crop of 1849 is estimated to be short 400,000 bags. The growing crop, however, is expected to be immense, and will come to market early in 1850. From Jan'y 1 to Nov. 26, 1849, 245,000 bags were shipped from Rio to the United States; valued at $17 per bag, worth $4,165,000.

Two cargoes were received at Baltimore a few days ago, for which 12½ cents was refused.

THE MINT.—The N. Y. Express renews its attack upon Mr. BADGER, for what it impudently calls his "obstinate and unreasonable opposition" to a Branch Mint in New York. It seems that the Secretary of the Treasury, not having the fear of New York before his eyes, failed to recommend such an establishment in his annual report—(in which particular he displayed more good sense than in some others)—and thereupon the Express opens its batteries upon him. Next, one of the Senators of New York introduced a bill to create such an establishment, and moved to exempt the bill from a reference to a committee, which the rules of the Senate require in all cases. This motion Mr. Badger resisted and defeated. And this very proper course of our Senator is made the pretext for the abuse of the Express. It is true that for two years past Mr. Badger has been instrumental in defeating a similar bill; and though this is not, as the Express falsely asserts, "the achievement for which he will be the most illustrious in our Parliamentary history," (meaning, we suppose, his most illustrious achievement,)—yet the Express may be assured that Mr. Badger is faithfully discharging his duty to the State which sent him to the Senate, and to the country, in defeating, again and again, the wasteful expenditure of millions of dollars for a Branch Mint within 160 miles of the Principal Mint, when the interest alone on the cost of the buildings, to say nothing of the expense of sustaining it, would pay, five times over, the transportation to Philadelphia of all the gold which New York will have to coin. The question would be a very different one, if the Mint at Philadelphia were not in existence. In that event, there would be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of locating it at New York. But as the case now is, we hope Mr. Badger will persevere in his efforts to defeat so extravagant and useless an establishment, especially whilst the country is in debt seventy or eighty millions.

The *morals* of the Express are displayed in a proposition which it shamelessly makes in this connection. It complains bitterly that South Carolina wants a Branch at Charleston, and takes it for granted that Alabama will claim one for Mobile, Maryland one for Baltimore, and so on, through all the thirty States of the Union. "If this be the policy, (says the Express,) *it will be the duty of our Senators "to go the humbug," and to leave the abolition or correction of it to future Congresses, which will have to make the appropriations to sustain it.* Now York *must* have a Mint, if there is a Mint in every village in the Union. * * * It is a sad thing, however, to see *log rolling* in the Senate of the United States upon such a measure."

It is hard to say whether impudence or dishonesty predominates in this proposition—which is meant for an instruction to the New York Senators to vote for Branch Mints in other places, and thus get votes enough, by *log rolling*, to secure the New York Mint; and, after that is done, let future Congresses refuse to make an appropriation to finish any of them except that in New York! It is not surprising that a press which makes such a foolish and faithless proposition, should not understand or appreciate an honest Statesman like Mr. Badger.

The N. Y. Globe says, in regard to some other matter,—"The Express seldom praises anything that is politically honest, and never finds fault with anything that is distinctly otherwise."

GEN. CASS ON THE MISSION TO AUSTRIA.—We agree with the Richmond Whig, that there is a deal of demagogueism in the movement of Gen. Cass in favor of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria, on account of her cruelties to her conquered subjects, in revenge for their efforts after liberty. That paper well remarks that we do not send Ministers to Foreign Courts for the sake of complimenting *them*, but that the interests of our own government and people may be protected and advanced. And it is none of our business, indeed it is altogether foreign from our interest and duty, to interfere in any way, directly or indirectly, with the domestic policy of any other government, either in Europe or America. "If by sending a Minister, (says the Whig,) we are to be understood as endorsing or approving all the acts of the Government to which he is accredited, to be consistent, we should discontinue relations with nearly the whole civilized world. There is not a Government in Europe—Republican France not excepted—where there does not exist arbitrary and oppressive legislation. England oppresses Ireland, and many of her own citizens are in a condition inferior to that of our slaves;—France declares martial law, abolishes the freedom of the press, imprisons, executes or transports, without form of law. Italy is in bondage; Prussia is no better. The autocrat of Russia has his Siberia, and the will of the Sultan and the bow-string are the only law in Turkey. These are all in principle quite as abhorrent to our Republican sentiments as the Austrian butcheries in Hungary.—Why does not this defeated aspirant for the Presidency, and sentimental patriot, propose to discontinue relations with these countries? If he is guided by conviction, and if his principle be correct, they are equally obnoxious to Republican animadversion.

"If Mr. Cass can show, that by the passage of his resolution, he can alter the relations of our numerous citizens engaged in business in the Mediterranean countries, or others subjected to the influence of the Austrian Government, let him do so, before he presses a measure so well calculated to leave them at the mercy of the most absolute Government on earth. Above all things, let him be just. Let him visit upon Rome, the most detestable government ever devised by the imagination of man, the crimes due to her outrages upon the patriots last summer. Let him insist that all intercourse cease at once, and that Lewis Cass, Jr. be forthwith recalled. Let him, moreover, extend his resolution so as to embrace Russia and the Government of Louis Napoleon, both of which have sinned quite as much as Austria, and are both fully as much entitled to the abhorrence of mankind. Let him overhaul England, for her long continued atrocities in India, and France for her barbarities in Algeria. Do not let him pick out Austria, because it is more *convenient* to break off intercourse with her. Justice should not halt at such a stumbling block as expediency. Let him at once introduce a bill to discontinue diplomatic relations with all the principal powers of the old world, for all have been equally guilty of oppression, injustice, and cruelty. The conduct of Austria to Hungary has been shocking to humanity. So has that of Russia to Poland, of France to the Arabs, of England to India, of Spain and Germany to Spaniards and Germans, of Turkey to Greece, of all the South American States and of Mexico to their own people. Let Mr. Cass at once propose to put them all out of the pale of civilization, thereby saving thousands annually in the shape of outfits, infits, and salaries, and constituting the United States the Grand Judge, in the last resort, of the whole civilized world. Let him erect this country into a second "Celestial Empire," and proclaim all the rest of mankind nothing better than "outside barbarians!"

In the mean time, if Mr. Cass's doctrine is to become the standard by which the diplomatic intercourse of the world is to be regulated, how long may we hope to have a Minister at Washington, from *any* foreign government? Do we not know that nearly all the world is united in condemning the peculiar institution of the South? Why, therefore, should not the other nations of Christendom spurn intercourse with us for that reason?

Our safety lies in minding our own business, and carefully abstaining from all interference with the internal policy of other countries, however much that policy may be abhorrent to all our feelings, as in the case of Austria.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the admirable speech of Mr. Clay on the subject, which we publish. It covers the true ground. We are glad to see, also, that the Charleston Mercury goes against its party on this subject.

Definition of Darkness.—A blind Ethiopian in a dark cellar at midnight, looking for a black cat.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—At a meeting at Salisbury on the 5th inst., *four* more subscribers (equal to $32,000,) were added to make up the 100 to take the balance of the million of dollars. This makes *fifteen* of the 100 in Rowan. Guilford has added *one* since the Greensborough Convention, Randolph *one*, Davidson *four*, Raleigh *four*, Cabarrus *four*. This makes 69 of the 100.

A SEVERE REBUKE.—In the discussion on the Vermont resolutions, in the Senate on Thursday last, Mr. Butler of S. C., replying to Mr. Chase of Ohio, alluded to the conduct of the people of Ohio to the manumitted slaves of John Randolph, who were driven out of Ohio at the point of the bayonet, whilst, said he, "if they had gone into the State as fugitives from their master, in violation of the master's rights, they would readily have found a home."

Mr. Chase, anxious to break the force of this fact, said that "those slaves are, at this day, living in Ohio."

Mr. Butler did not know whether they were there now or not. But when they first went there they were not permitted to remain.

Mr. Hunter of Virginia said, the executor of Mr. Randolph purchased a farm in Ohio on which to settle the negroes, which they were prevented from occupying by an armed band. In consequence of a notification given them that they would not be allowed to settle there, they were withdrawn, and subsequently introduced, one at a time, into the service of persons in Ohio. They were not permitted to settle together on the land, and do not to this day.

Mr. Butler. I thank my friend for this statement; it is a consuming refutation of what the gentleman has asserted. They reached Ohio only under the garb of being servants; they claimed their civil rights by appearing to be slaves to those who denounce slavery, &c. I believe that the only way to be received favorably in Ohio is for a man to represent himself a runaway slave. In their wondrous philanthropy they give them protection if they represent themselves as runaway slaves.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.—The Baltimore Patriot has done a public service by republishing the action of the Senate in 1838 on the abolition question. At that time Mr. Calhoun had introduced a set of ultra resolutions on the subject. Mr. Clay proposed a substitute, as follows:—

Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in the District, is endangering the rights and security of the People of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress, designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the People of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehensions in the States sustaining that domestic institution; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such territory who have been permitted to settle with and hold slaves, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because, that when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

The first resolution was adopted by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pearce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—36.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Knight, McKean, Morris, Prentiss, Ruggles, Smith of Ind., Swift, Webster—9.

This resolution was then regarded as settling the question of the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the emphatic majority by which it was adopted, was held to be conclusive that it was rightly decided. Senators from the North as well as the South voted for it, and all were satisfied when it was adopted.

The second resolution was adopted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Clay of Ky., Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Merrick, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—33.

Nays—Messrs. Clayton, Davis, Knight, McKean, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Ind., Swift, Webster—9.

Here it is emphatically laid down (says the Patriot,) as the doctrine of the Constitution, that the people of the territory are the only authority which can finally settle the question whether slavery shall exist among them, when they become a State. It also declares that any such provision as that contained in the Wilmot Proviso, intended to preclude the people of a State, admitted into the Union by a bill to which the proviso was attached, from establishing slavery in that State, would be null and void. The power over that question belongs *exclusively* to the people of the State. This is also the doctrine of the message of President Taylor, and this, we will not doubt, will be the decision of Congress, when it comes to act on the admission of California into the Union. The "fanatics of the North and the South" may complain of it, but it is the doctrine of the true friends of the Union, and, in the language of Mr. Webster, applied to another important principle, *'it will stand.'*

LOCOFOCO VIEWS OF THE MESSAGE.—It is amusing to read the comments of the Locofoco papers on the President's Message. Most of the smaller organs content themselves with repeating the words of the Washington Union, on the day that the Message was published, that "it is the weakest message ever sent to Congress." But occasionally an Editor is found who thinks for himself.

The Union, after a few days' cogitation, pronounced the Message "a paper which an American representative has no right to address to the People." Why? Because, says the Union, "our Government is not a monarchy, and our Chief Magistrate but a servant of the People: he has no right, therefore, to hold the same language which the Queen of England holds from her throne." In what part of the Message the Union finds such language might be a subject for inquiry. Certain it is that the Boston Post, and New Haven Register, leading Locofoco papers, do not find it; for the former says, "Aside from some ridiculous and obsolete Tariff notions, it is remarkable *for nothing but its simplicity*, and the absence of any mark of statesmanship." The other (the Boston Post) represents it as so "tame" and "spiritless" that "Democrats of *the Jackson school*, who like fearless strong American doctrine, *will not like it.*" And a third treats its plain and unassuming character as "an *affectation* of simplicity."

We find one opposition paper which can afford to speak respectfully of the Message. The Charleston Evening Gazette says,—

We repeat that the Message of the President is a highly creditable State paper, and is written in a style free from all pretension, clear and forcible. It would not be doing justice to the paper if we did not bring to notice one quality, which particularly demands our admiration. Every one who reads the Message will readily concur with us, and admit that, in its freedom from all passion and exclusion of partisanship, it comes before us as every Message of a President should come—the act of one who has been elevated to the highest of human dignities, where he knows not the influence of a party, and heeds not the fury of a faction.

California Exports.—Total value of merchandise exported from the port of Baltimore to California during the year 1849, was $820,427.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Friday the 4th, Mr. Mason of Va. introduced a bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the 3d clause of the 2d section of the 4th article of the constitution of the United States—[respecting the delivery of runaway negroes by the free States. It proposes, in brief, that in the case of any person alleged to be a fugitive from involuntary service, the owner, or the agent or attorney of the owner, may go before any U. S. District or Circuit Judge, Collector or Postmaster, and depose to the fact of such person being a fugitive as aforesaid, or the same fact may be brought before the same functionary upon affidavit, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to grant a certificate as to the character of such alleged fugitive, and upon that, if it is in favor of the claimant, the person shall be rendered up to the custody of the said claimant. Another section provides that a penalty of $1000 shall be levied upon any person who shall aid or harbor the fugitive claimed as above described, or shall resist the owner or agent in his attempts to reclaim him.]

Mr. Mason desired to have it before the Senate as soon as possible. He took it for granted, that, as it is only to enforce the plain letter of the constitution, it will meet with no resistance.

Mr. Badger, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to refund to the State of North Carolina the amount of money advanced and transportation furnished to volunteers from that State during the late war with Mexico; which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Dickinson introduced a bill to establish a Branch Mint in New York. Mr. Benton gave notice of an amendment for a Branch in California; and Mr. Butler for a Branch in Charleston.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate of the number of acres of public land granted to different States for objects of internal improvement, and the amount of public lands originally contained in such States respectively, and the number of acres necessary to make the grants to each State equal to the maximum quantity now granted to the State which has received the greatest quantity.

Mr. Cass delivered a long speech in favor of his resolution to suspend diplomatic relations with Austria. And was followed briefly by Messrs. Seward, Foote, and Hale.

On Monday the 7th, the resolution of Mr. Clemens, calling for information as to appointments of, and instructions to, agents in California; and calling, also, for the ground of General Taylor's opinion, as given in his message, that New Mexico would soon ask for admission into the Union, was taken up.

Mr. Miller moved to strike out the last clause; but, after a speech by Mr. Clemens, the resolution was postponed, on motion of Mr. Douglass, by the casting vote of the Vice President.

Mr. Cass's resolution to suspend diplomatic relations with Austria was taken up. Mr. Hale spoke on it, and moved to include Russia. Mr. Clay spoke against the resolution. [See his speech on the preceding page.] Mr. Foote obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, after presentation of petitions, &c., and a long debate on the resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont relative to slavery, Mr. Foote spoke at length in reply to Mr. Clay.

On Wednesday, the Senate, on the third vote, elected the Rev. Mr. Butler, (Episcopalian,) Chaplain, by the casting vote of the Vice President, over the Rev. Mr. Slicer, (Methodist.)

Mr. Seward offered a resolution condemning the conduct of Austria and Russia towards Hungary, and to set apart a portion of the public domain as a gratuity to the exiles from that country.

On Thursday, a long and angry debate took place on the motion to print the anti-slavery resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont. Messrs. Chase of Ohio, and Hale of N. H., abolitionists, advocated the resolution, and Messrs. Clemens of Ala., Butler of S. C., and Davis of Miss., spoke on the other side.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on the 4th, the memorial of John S. Littell, Whig, of Philadelphia, contesting the seat of Mr. Robbins, Loco, was received and referred.

On Monday, the House voted five times for Clerk, without making an election. Forney, Locofoco, received 107. Campbell, Whig, rose from 94 to 102, and then the Whigs generally took up Foote (late member of Congress from Vermont,) and gave him 91 votes.

The House refused, 116 to 58, to adjourn over to Wednesday, in honor of the battle of New Orleans.

On Tuesday, the House voted twice for Clerk. Forney 106, 104. Foote, 94, 93. Scattering 21, 21.

Mr. Brooks moved to postpone the election till the 1st of Sept. next. Rejected, 139 to 67.

On Wednesday, four votes for Clerk, without an election. Forney 106 to 103. Foote 104 to 98. Scattering 8 to 16.

On Thursday, the House voted three times for Clerk. Forney 103, 96, 93. Foote 103, (withdrawn. Prindle 63, 64. Campbell 32, 28. French 3, 11, 18. No election.

On Friday, the House voted three times for Clerk, and at last succeeded in electing Thomas J. Campbell, of Tennessee, the late Whig incumbent. Campbell 112, Forney 96, Scattering 12.

[The following Democrats voted for Mr Campbell, viz: Messrs. Ewing of Tenn., Venable of N. C., Hubbard of Ala., Woodward, Orr, Colcock, and McQueen, of S. C.

The House then voted twice for Sergeant-at-Arms, without effecting an election. Newton Lane of Indiana, Locofoco, 88, 88. S. M. Giddings of N. Y., 35, 61. Scattering 91, 65.

Favorable position of the Nicaragua question—Highly Important from Washington!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The British Minister has opened negotiations with the U. S. Secretary of State upon the subject of his mission. The Nicaragua question will no doubt be amicably settled;—the right of way for a ship canal will be guaranteed both by the United States and Great Britain, and *Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer will disavow Mr. Chatfield's acts on the coast of Hondurus, respecting Tigre Island, &c.* There is every reason to believe, that there is the best understanding between the two Governments, and a determination on the part of both to keep the peace.

Maryland Senator.—The Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, Whig, ex-Governor of Maryland, has been elected United States Senator for the unexpired term of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, which would terminate on the 4th of March, 1851, and also for a new term of six years commencing at that time.

The Cotton Crop.—The Mobile Tribune of Saturday says: "It will be observed that the receipts since the 29th ult. show a considerable falling off from those of the preceding week. This fact is taken as conclusive proof that the Mobile crop will not even reach the estimates made a month ago. Many of our best informed business men are now of the opinion that 350,000 bales will be the extent of our receipts.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Greensborough Patriot has the following notice of a pamphlet which we intended to notice editorially, but for a multitude of other claims upon our attention:—

Common Schools in Cumberland.—A friend in Fayetteville sent us a few weeks ago, a neat pamphlet copy of a "Report to the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for Cumberland County, N. C., from Oct. 1, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1849. By Edward Lee Winslow, Chairman." From the opening summary, showing the condition of the Schools in Cumberland, we take the annexed statements:

The number of districts in the county is 72; but Schools have been taught only in 58, within the year. In 14 of the Districts no schools have been taught, as far as shown by the returns.

The number of Teachers for the year, about 60. In four of the Districts there have been two teachers employed.

The number of children returned, over 5 and under 21, is 3911—viz: males 1,804; females 1,650; and 457 not specified by returns in seven of the districts. The Chairman thinks the whole number is certainly over 4,000.

Number of children who have gone to school —males 557; females 405; and 509 not specified as the law directs in seventeen of the districts—in all 1,471. The average number who have attended the Schools, as by the returns of the Teachers, is about 1,152. This number subtracted from 4,000 leaves a monstrous proportion that have *no* advantage of the public educational provision.

The average number of days which the schools have been in operation throughout the year is about 62, or nearly three months, leaving out the two days usual in schools.

The amount of money expended, $2,865 14.

Mr. Winslow's Report contains many valuable thoughts and suggestions on the subject of Common Schools.

The Patriot has also the following account of the System in Guilford:—

Common Schools in Guilford.—Jesse H. Lindsay, the chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in Guilford County, has made out his Return of the School year from October, 1848, to October, 1849, from which the annexed statements are taken.

We have never seen similar statements from any other county except one. (Cumberland.) But we believe that publications of this sort in the several counties, would have a good effect upon the cause of popular education. They would show whether the system is progressive or not. And while tending to stimulate the public mind, they would be suggestive of modes in which the active friends of education might usefully apply their efforts.

Summary from Mr. Lindsay's Return.

Whole number of School Districts,			65
Whole number of Children over 5 and under 21—	Males,	3,270	
	Females,	3,026	
			6,296
Number of Children taught in the Common Schools—	Males,	2,045	
	Females,	1,514	
			3,559
Amount paid out to Teachers,		$3,695 95½	
Other disbursements,		702 90½	
Total,		$4,398 92	

In five of the Districts there have been no Schools taught during the year.

The average number of months taught was nearly four.

In several instances the same Teacher has gone from one District to another, teaching a short time in each during the year.

Nine Female Teachers have found employment.

Of the whole number of children in the county, 6,296, it appears that 2,737 enjoyed no advantage of tuition in the Common Schools. We think, however, this is not altogether chargeable to mere neglect or unwillingness of the people to avail themselves of the Schools. Large numbers of children who have just attained the minimum age named in the law, (5 years,) are too young to be sent to school. And at the maximum, (20 years,) a great many have *finished* and quit school *for good*. We should say that from about 8 to 18 is found to be the age most convenient for the enjoyment of school benefits in the country.

There is one fact in the statement that tells badly, either for the state of public sentiment, or for the general constitution and conduct of the Schools; and that is, the number of female children taught is much too small in proportion to the males. 2,045 males, and only 1,514 females are reported to have received the benefit of the Schools. We presume, however, this is to be partly accounted for in the fact that the schools are mostly kept in the winter, when girls cannot so well endure the exposure of going and coming, nor *hold their own* in the crowd of boys, many of whom only find time to go in the cold season. If so, it shows strongly the policy of encouraging females to prepare themselves for teaching, and of their employment in the summer time.

The average pay to Teachers per month, the year previous, was about $15. We presume it was about the same in the year embraced in this return.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

News from San Francisco to the 1st of December has been received at New York, per the steamer *Unicorn*, from the Isthmus of Panama.

Peter H. Burnett has been elected Governor of California; John McDougall Lieutenant Governor; and Geo. W. Wright and Edward Gilbert Representatives to Congress. The number of votes polled was about 15,000. Nothing decisive as regards the United States Senators.

The country was quiet, and the prices of labor had become much reduced, in consequence of the great number of persons returning from the mines to spend the winter in the cities. San Francisco, it is stated, now contains 20,000 inhabitants. Business continued active, and the departures (vessels, we suppose) during the month of November are stated to have equalled the arrivals.

Heavy boots are now selling at San Francisco at the rate, almost unimaginable to any one but a Californian, of ninety-six dollars a pair.

The prices of vegetables are enormous, owing to their scarcity, and, in fact, the necessaries of life generally are much higher than they were at this time last year.

Flour at Stockton is $1 per pound, and other articles in the same proportion.

The quantity of gold dug still continues to increase. The yield of the river bars is great; they are as rich as ever. Companies are now being formed to work the strata of quartz, which are very rich in gold. Tests which have been made in San Francisco give from one dollar and a half to three dollars' worth of gold from every pound of quartz.

Foreigners.—We were surprised to see the Enquirer some days past horrified at old Zack's having appointed a foreigner, who had been 40 years in the country, to the Collectorship in New York. It will probably change its tune by election-time, when the votes of Foreigners will be in requisition. Those who then peruse its lucubrations, may conclude, that of all the good people in this broad land, the foreigners are the best! We shall keep a look-out.—*Richmond Whig.*

Major Noah says that an Abolitionist was lately making a great parade of the fact that a negro is "a man and a brother." "Why," cried a poor white man standing near, "you wouldn't acknowledge me as a brother nor shake hands with me in the street the other day, though I am the son of one of your tenants." The Abolitionist sloped. Facts were not wanted. It was sentiment that he could pile up to any height.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes an extract from a letter from the son of Ex-Governor Smith, now in California, which says:

"They [the Whigs] are wofully in the minority and they know it. But I am sorry, very sorry to say, the Wilmot Proviso party here is overwhelming."

According to this statement, then, we are indebted to the Locofocos for the anti-slavery clause in the California Constitution.—*Richmond Whig.*

Macaulay's History of England.—Inquiries are often made respecting the continuation of this work with special reference to the probable time of the appearance of the next volume. We conversed with a gentleman last evening who had recently seen Mr. Macaulay, who said he was laboring hard at the work every day, but that he did not expect to have the third volume ready for the press in less than a year, and that it might not be ready in less than fifteen or eighteen months.

N. Y. Commercial.

Yesterday a good looking young woman called at this office to consult the published marriage notices in the American. She was married on the 31st ult., and finding that her faithless swain had two other wives living beside herself, she expressed her full determination to send him to state's prison. Her object was to find the date of his marriage with her immediate predecessor. It was December 10, just three weeks before he married her. As this is the rascal's second offence, we suppose nothing can save him from going to Auburn.—*Rochester American.*

The case of the "good looking young woman" naturally prompts to sympathy, but reflection suggests that she might as well have consulted the published marriage notices *before* she went to the altar with her faithless swain. We cannot help thinking that girls or women who are deceived by bigamists very often owe their misfortune in a great degree to their own lack of prudence and caution. A reasonable care to make inquiry beforehand, would generally bring the prior marriage to light.—*N. Y. Com.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 9th inst., Mr. WILLIAM H. MASSEY, to Miss HOLLAN POWERS.

In this County, on the 10th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD McLEAN, to Miss ELLEN WEISEGAR, daughter of Capt. J. W. Weisegar.

In Sampson county, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Malcom Conoly, Mr. JNO. B. WILLIAMS to Miss CAROLINE M., daughter of Thomas Chesnutt, Esq.

In Robeson county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. H. McLean, NEILL A. McLEAN, Esq., (Attorney at Law,) to Miss ANN ELIZA, second daughter of Col. A. McEachin, dec'd.

DIED,

At her residence in Robeson county, on the 20th ult., in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. EFFY McLEAN, widow of John McLean. She was a devout christian.—[*Com.*

In this county, on the 5th inst., Mr. LAWRENCE GRIFFIN, a soldier of the Revolution, and a U. S. Pensioner, aged 88 years. He served under Gen. Washington, and was at Little York at the surrender.

In Wilmington, on the 7th inst., WILLIAM SHAW, infant son of John C. Latta, aged 3 months and 18 days.

On Stump Sound, Onslow county, on the 31st ult., Mr. STEPHEN COSTIN, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 95 years.

In Wadesborough, on the 28th ult., GLOVINA, daughter of John Stacy, Esq.

In Guilford county, on the 9th inst., JAMES W. DOAK,—for a great number of years Sheriff of Guilford, and a Representative in the Commons of the last Legislature. Also, on the 11th, inst., JOHN HANNER, formerly for many years Clerk of the County Court.

In Lafayette, Ala., on the 17th ult., GREENE D. BRANTLEY, Esq., in the 54th year of his age, a native of North Carolina.

At Natchitoches, La., on the 30th ult., Judge JAMES TAYLOR, a native of North Carolina.

In this county, on the 28th ult., Mrs. MARGARET CAMPBELL, consort of Murdoch Campbell.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JAN. 15.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,		6¼ a	7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,		20½ a	
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,		6½ a	7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,		25 a	30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,		5 a	
Cotton,	11 a	Oats,		25 a	30
Corn,	60 a	Oil, Linseed,		65 a	70
Coffee,	13 a 15	Powder,	5 00 a	6	00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,		1¾ a	2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,		6 a	9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,		11 a	12½
Flour,	4½ a 4¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a	1	75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.		45 a	50
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,		2 a	2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,		10 a	
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,		75 a	80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,		35 a	36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,		11 a	12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,		2 a	2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ a 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 17 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced, and is in demand at 11 cents—will probably sell higher to-day. Flour dull at 4¼ to 4½. Corn 60. Oats 30. Coffee 13 to 15.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8. Corn 50 to 52½. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25. Lard 7½ to 8. No sales of Lumber. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 90; Hard 1 10. Tar 1 10. Spirits Turpentine 24 to 24½. Prime mill Timber 5 00 to 5 50.

CHERAW MARKET.

The quantity of cotton coming in this week is small—not over 300 bales. Sales 10½ to 11¼—principal sales 10¾ and 11¼.—*N. C. Argus.*

At Charleston, Cotton has advanced still further. Sales large at 10½ to 12¾, chiefly 11 to 12. Fair is quoted at 12 to 12¼. N. C. Corn 54 to 56. Flour 5½ to 5¾.

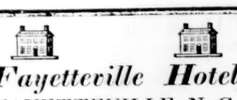
At New York, an extensive speculative demand has existed for cotton. Fair Uplands 12⅜ to 12½. Flour 5 12 to 5 50. Corn 60 to 61.

Total receipts of Cotton 951,357 bales, against 1,045,235 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 10—Steamer Rowan, with goods for J & T Waddill, Blount's Creek Co, J H & J Martine, Ray & Pearce, C T Haigh & Son, E A Vogler, H & E J Lilly, Union Co, T S & C Lutterloh, H A London, J Utley, A D Waddell, T F Prather, Randolph Co, R McKay, F K Armstrong, M & S Alldred, Brown & James, Parks & Crumpler, George Bingham, J Cowles, Smith, Robinson & Co, H H Davis, J & C J Cowles, H Branson & Son, Rankin & McLean, C A Brown, T M Young, Murchison, Reid & Co, J & R Gilmer, Isham Cox, W S Latta, A T Zevely, W McInt



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 590 acres of LAND in Cumberland County, lying on both sides of Puppy Creek, near Big Rockfish, 14 miles West of Fayetteville, (known as the Colquhoun Land.) There are about 150 acres of cleared Land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rye, &c. For Turpentine or Tar there is no superior Land in the county. Also, about 50 acres as good up-land as can be found; is deadened ready for clearing. This Land will be sold on accommodating terms. It will be shown, and any further information given, on application to the subscriber.

MALCOM McGREGOR.

Nov. 17, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very compicte, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

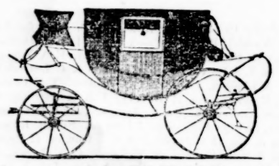
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.

ALSO,

A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1700tf

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

A FIRST RATE TIMBER WAGON and Team of MULES, well trained to gear, and all in good running order. Apply soon, to Thos. R. Underwood, at the Store of Taylor & Underwood.

Dec. 15, 1849. 99tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

SOUTHERN HARMONIES,

Just received by E. J. HALE.

October 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, purchased in Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, consisting of the following description of Goods, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which they offer upon their usual favorable terms, to punctual customers. Our friends, and the trading public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3m

N. B. A good MULE and a TOP BUGGY for sale, cheap.

Bank of Fayetteville, 15*th Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Now's the time to Sell Land Warrants.

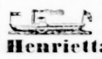
I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at G, between 13 and 14th streets, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Sept. 6, 1849. 43tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.



Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Mathematical School.

A NEW and convenient School house has been erected at about 15 minutes walk Southerly from the village of Rockfish, in a pleasant and airy situation, in which will be taught all the branches of a complete English Education; with the Mathematics and Algebra, illustrated and applied to the sciences of Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Navigation.

R. SPENCER, Teacher.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL, } Trustees.

Nov. 1, 1849. 94-3m

N. B. Lessons in the Classics and French Language will be given (if required) by Rev. George Benton.

Terms given on application.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW FIRM,

AND

NEW GOODS.

AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.

Hats and Caps! Boots and Shoes!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

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40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

River up and Goods Arriving.

Taylor & Underwood

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, imbracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, &c.; Ploughs and Castings; Iron, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery; fine and common Crockery; Cooper's and Smith's Tools; Turpentine Tools: &c., &c.

Friends and customers, and the public, are all invited to call and see.

October 22, 1849. 90-3m

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

Oct. 29, 1849. 80-tf

To the Fashionable Public.

THE undersigned have received the full reports of the New York, Philadelphia, and European FASHIONS for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and are prepared to execute any order in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. They are thankful for past patronage, and assure the public that nothing shall be left undone to give entire satisfaction to all who call upon them.—They work cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end New Hotel building.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1849. 90-3m

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his town property, situated in Lower Fayetteville, consisting of three Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-houses; one Store House, now occupied by T. J. Johnson & Co., and which is a good stand for business; also 3 unimproved lots suitable for building lots. The Houses are all in good repair. The subscriber is anxious to change his business, as well as his location, and therefore a bargain may be expected, with liberal terms.

Those wishing to engage in a speculation could not better employ their capital, as it is expected property will be greatly enhanced in value by the Cape Fear and Deep River scheme of internal improvement now in progress, *especially* in that part of town lying immediately on the River, where said property is situated. A description of the property is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless examine the same before purchasing. Inquire on the premises.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1849. 90-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. PONDS

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates, new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I then only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentlemen spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good, I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, o-stricted or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff *a great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Very respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

Don't let them Die.

Several thousand children died in this city last season, who could have been saved by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and there are thousands of children who are now suffering from bad sores and humors—others are puny and weakly—who, unless assisted, will make effeminate men and women, if they do not die, which is highly probable. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla will rectify this. It is peculiarly adapted to children of slender constitutions, and when diluted with water, it is a delightful beverage, and children love it dearly. It will prevent and cure the Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morb